WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS .-Wolpe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

Manifactured by the proprietor exclusively at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to his own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common hamberry, but by the choice botanical variety of the Aromatic Iralian Juniper berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated thickure of exquisite flavor and aroma, also gother transcendent in its codulal and medicinal properties only Holland Gin heretofore known. Pat up by quirt and pint bottles, with the properties a mane on the bottle, cok and label. For sale by the processor of the city and United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFF.

Importer, No. 22 Beaver-st.

THE PEOPLE'S HATTERS.-WHO ARE THEY ?

THE PROPER'S HATTERS.—WHO ARE THEY?

Their superior productions answer, they are mechanics
of the first order. In the year 1850 they were incorporated
as the Het Finishers Union.
This Union is composed exclusively of practical Hatters,
whose object is at oproduce work superior to that of any
establishment in this country. They have done so. They
will continue to doso. Their Sales Room is at

No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

Standard prices \$1 and \$3.

KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton-st., has been compelled to put on a dozen extra hands within the past week in consequence of the increased demand for his favorite lists. Feople are discriminating after all, and will purchase where they get their canney's worth. This is evident from the fact that roany Southern buyers, desattailed with the Hats sold by Jobbers down town, are now buying that from Mr. KNOX. We are pleased at this evidence of discretion on their part, and have no doubt KNOX will accomplate a handsome fortune, as he undoubtedly deserves to do.

RICH FURS AT GENIS'S BAZAAR .- There are RIGH FURNAT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—I here are to be deceived than in Furn. There may be a variation of many dollars in the value of two Music or Victorium, and yet nine ladies out of ten may be unable to detect the difference when they view the articles apart from each other. At Genin's Bazzar the lower prices are attached to cash strickle, where complete sets may be had, consisting of Russian Sable.

Gunda Sable.

Stone Marten.

Mink Marten.

Chinchila.

Fite Marton.

Canada Sable,
Stone Marten,
Mountain Marten,
Mink Marten,
Chinchilla.

Chinchilla.

Which cannot fail to elicit the admirat on of every lady
taste and descrimination. Besides these, Garrix has a
aperb according to all the varieties of Children's Furs,
ladies and Grais Fur Gioves, Gent's Fur Gaps and Collars
and elegant Sieghing Robes, which form as a whole, the
recherche stock of Furs ever exhibited in this city.

Gents's Bazaar,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 513 Broadway.

Stimulated by the

Coffs and Tappet, from.

Rassian Mink, the set complete, including Muff,
Coffs and Tappet, from.

Baum Martin, the cet complete, including Muff,
Coffs and Tappet, from.

Muff, Cuffs and Tappet, from.

Stepech Ermine, the set complete, including
Muff, Cuffs and Tappet, from.

Breach Ermine, the set complete, including
Muff, Cuffs and Tappet, from.

Rassian Silver Squirrel, the set complete, including
Muff, Cuffs and Tappet, from.

Cuffs and Tappet, from.

Muff, Cuffs and Tappet, from.

So Still Frendway, New-York.

The demand at Uxiox Hall for Winter Clothing takes all the resources of that immense establishment to keep pace with it. A hundred workmen and twenty salesmen are kept continually employed. So much for seling the most fashionable realy-made Clothing in the city at the lowest prices in the world.

Union Hall, cor. Fulton and Nassan-sts.

It is nt to be wondered at that there is such a constant rush at Farkman's Hat Store, No. 30 Fol-ton-st, when it is known that he is seding a splendid Hat for \$3. He can do so and live by it, as he manufactures are own Hats from the raw material. Those, therefore, who buy of him do not have to pay two or three profits, as they get their goods from first hands.

Gentlemen going into the country to celebrate the annual Thankagaving, would materially add to their comfort in providing themselves with Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Fur Overshoes, Muthers, Collars, &c., which may be had in great variety at Thompson & Rousilers's, Manufactur-ers and Dealers in Furs, No. 19 Mandon-lane.

Serunion Funs .- Ladies, if you want to select from a large assertment of Furs, cot up in a superior style, and comprising every modern shape, go to Young's pre-mium Fur establishment, No. 22 Howery. His Stone Mar-tins, Minhs, Fitches, &c. &c., are really handsome. His Sontag, or Bertha Boss, are really beautiful.

NEW STYLEOF OVERCOATS AND TALMAS .- The New Styleof Overcoars and Talmas.—The beak weather reminds us of the immediate mecessity for these articles, and the immense variety comprised to the stock of W. T. Jennings a Co. invites us to a selection. The field for choice in their catabilishment is indeed a wide core, and as every garment is testioushly out and elecanity made and finished, it is impossible to go wrong in making a purchase. Their Fur-Beaver Overcoat hand thoughout with Sik, have a preclinary distingue appearance. The fabric is of the finest wool, and as soft as floss-silk, while in point of warmth the Fur-Beaver Overcoat has no superior. The Talmas at Jenning of the Covercoat has no superior of these graceful out, rich trummings and mountings, and the elegant manner in which they hang from the shoulders. A more becoming articles of winter constume than one of Jennings & Co.'s Black Cloth or Canied Beaver Talmas cannot be fashioused by the hand of art. Those who are about purchases of Overcoats, Talmas, Cloubs, Overcacks, or cannot be fashioused by the hand of chied Beaver Tailing cannot be fashioused by the hand of set. Those who are about purchasing Overcoats, Talmas, Choks, Oversacks, or any other article of winter column, cannot do better than pay their respects to the old and well-known firm of W. T. JENNEUS & Co., No. 331 Broadway, American Hotel—a house that for twenty-five years has shoot at the head of the fashionable ready-made clothing trade in this country.

THE QUESTION SETTLED-That GREEN'S Shirts are unequaled in fit, workmanship, style and shape, is a fact so trite, that it seems idle to repeat it. No wonder that GREEN'S store. No. I Aster House, is througed with fashioushle men. They know that GREEN alone can fit them invarishly sad perfectly.

The It is a fixed fact among business men that much depends upon dress; and any goaldonian who respects himself will give that attention to his outward appearance which will command the respect of others. With an eye single to the integrat of all classes, H. L. Foszirk invites the attention of citizens and strangers to his Clothing Establishment, at No. 27 Courtlandist, where every article required in a gentleman's wardrobe can be procured on liberal terms.

wichet, invite special attention to an elegant assurtment of French Merinos just received from auction, together with a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Corpeta, O.I. Cloths, Window Shades, &c., cleap for cash.

INDIA ROBBER CANES .- This spleudid article, the very last thing yet in India Rubber, is the most beautiful specimen we have seen in the manufacture of this most singular material, resembling somewhat, Ebony and Whale bone, although much more beautiful and clastic than either. being in fine the most exquisite thing in the shape of walkintroduced to the public, and are for sale by Tirrany, Young ELLIS, No. 271 Broadway, Daniel J. Tenney, No. 231
Broadway: Leary & Co., Astor House: Neal, Caractle
& Hutchinson, No. 547 Broadway, and by the exclusive
manufacturer.

L. P. Porter, No. 53 Maiden-lane.

menufacturer, L. P. PORTER, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1852.

CRYSTAL PALACE—ASSOCIATION FOR THE
EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS—Office
No. 55 Breadway. Proposals will be received at this Office
until the 16th day of December, for the publication, by
contract, of an filtustrated Catalogue, and an Illustrated
Workly Paper, to be devoted exclusively to the objects and
interests of the Exhibition which this Association is preparing to open next May.

It will be required that these two works shall be executed
in such style as to mark the highest point reached in this
country by the respective arms employed.

The contractor will have the privilege of printing the Ilhistrated Weekly Paper in the Exhibition Bullfing, and
shall receive such facilities in the compelsation of both works
as the Accordation can reasonably afford.

WM. WHETTEN, Secretary.

VALUABLE NEWARK LOTS AT AUCTION .-VALUABLE NEWARK LOTS AT AUCTION.—
ALERET H. NICOLAY is going to sell on TUESDAY NEXT.
NOV 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about
250 beaunful Cottage Sites, situated at Newara, within 42
minutes of the City of New York, by the New Jersey Railroad. These lots are 5xx100, and will be sold with the privideg of three or more adjaining lots of the same size. This
property is situated on the highest point of clavation in the
City of Newark, having a perfect panoramic view of the
City of Newark, having a perfect panoramic view of the
City of Newark, bay and harbor, and the surrounding country, and with the maked eye can be seen the scennings and
sating vessels going in and out the New York harbor. These
lots are, without feer of contradiction, the best that have
been sold at anction in this vicinity for many years. A free
execution will be made on Friday, Nov. 23, for the purpose
of giving all persons that are desirous of purchasing any
portion of this property an opportunity of seeing it before
the sile. For foll particulars, we refer to the advertisement

CANTRELL'S ALFIEL CANTRELS.—The de-mand for this popular article is very great this season, the ladies having discovered that they are not only exceedingly contourable, but likewise elegant in appearance, durable and cheap. Wear the "Alpine" by all means, if you have any reard for your health. Cantrall, has a very superior asserting of Gaiters of all kinds, Slippers, Tees, Bastins, Children's Shoes, &c. His establishment is at 33; Bowery.

NEW SEWING MACHINE-EVERY MAN HIS ews. Tailon.—One of the best, cheapest and latest-improved machines for Seving ever invanted. These machines are sold at the low price of firty dollars each, and are now reedy to be delivered in perfect order. Can be seen in operation at No. 123 Fulton-st, up two flights of stairs. Eights

Seasonable Undergarments rank among the very best provocatives of health and vigor. The Wool-en, Merino and Silk fabrics offered by flay & Abams have no superior in the home or foreign market. Ray & Abams, No. 50 Brundway, opposite the Metropolitian Hotel, im-porters and Manufacturers of Hosiery and Universal monta-

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Breadway, corner of White-et, are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unusually large and de-gant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of color-richness of design and finish, anything ever officed in this market. Many patterns exhavively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the rono-med World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention. DURKER'S BARING POWDER.-Whenever we

DURKEE'S BARING POWDER.—Whenever we know of an article that is in raility all that is claimed for it, we take pleasure in chronicling its merits; we do so for our own interest as a member of society, as well as for the interest of the reader and the benefit of the proprietor. Mr. DURKEE sent is a sample of his Baking Powder—we took it home to our "local habitation," and we now cheerfully recommend it to the considence of our readers. It is a valuable improvement on the old flashioned way of operating in the "kitchen," and every house seeper should have it—every househeeper will have it after once becoming an justified with its merits. Dealers can find no more profusible article to keep in their stores, as wherever it has been introduced it as its reasily.

N. Y. Morchantz Ledger, Oct. 23, 1852.

Princepal Office, No. 189 Waterstt, New-York. For sale by Druggists and Orocers throughout the country.

Le An ounce of fact is worth a pound of An ounce of fact is worth a pound of theory, and the awarm of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelpha, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its offices. In all cases of discuss of the storactic, weether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its southing, cardial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heartburn, loss of appetite, names, norrous tremous, relaxation and debility, &c., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never tails to work a thorough cure.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Fulton and William-sta; C. Ring, corner Broadway and John-sta, and by Mrs. Hays, in Brooklyn.

So they are-we mean the bed-bugs, moths, routher &c. that have had the benefit of a dusting from one of Lyon's Magnetic Powder Flasks. Ditto of the rais that have supped on his Pills. Depot No. 424 Broad-way. Price reduced to 25c.

NOVELTIES OF THE WORLD.—TUTTLE CAN show you more Games at his Emporium, No. 345 Broadway than you ever dramest of. The fast steamers have brought him the newest, the most comical, the most entertaining, the most instructive, the most puzzling Games that England, Germany or France can produce. Games are only one item in his immense establishment of imported goods.

THE SOONER THE BETTER .- Let those who THE SOOKER THE BETTER.—Let those who suffer from Rheumatism remember that this is generally a fahil disease, and sooner or later, if let alone, often contracts the slimbs, stiffens or dislocates the joints. There is one remedy, however, that will not only gave relief, but removes the cause of the disease from the system. This is "Morri-Merk's Rheumstle Compound and Blood Purisier," which can be had of W. V. ALEXANDER & Co., proprietors, No. I Bartlay st., (Astor House.) The overwhelming evidence in behalf of its virtues, and the high sources from which it emanates, should be sufficient indocement for all who are afficted to buy and use this invaluable remedy.

GOURAUD's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception, the very best over invented. Equally celebra is Gourago's Mediested Soap for carring pumples, feedly sailt theam, flesh worms, tetter, sallowness, tan, roughness, classes, cracks, &c. Poudre Sabtile uproofs har framp part of the body. Liquid Vegetable Renge, Lily Whand Hair Restorative, at 07 Watker-st., near Broadway.

The public have discovered that Christa-ore's Liquid Hair Dye is really all that it claims to be, that is the true Elixir Vitz, which imparts at once color and is to the hair, whether the fibres be silvered or grazile this fluid, presto as by enchantment, changes them to the desired tint by a process identical with that of nature is self. This wonderful preparation is applied (in private rooms) and sold by Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S MAD HAIR DYE AND WIGS.—MATCHELOR'S Man ufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, clegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hist Dye is applied, as sure guarantee) or soid, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wal-st. Copy the address—beware of imitations.

IT WILL CURE .- MORTIMORE'S CELEBRATED

IT WILL CURE.—MORTIMORE'S CELEBRATED REKUMATIC CONFOUND and BLOOP PURIFIER.

Dr. O. H. P. Champlin, Chemist and Drugist, corner of Main and South Division-sts. (Phelip House,) Buffalo, N.Y., writes as follows. This is only a sample of vast animbers of teleters from agents. It shows, however, the great vuttres of this invaluable medicine.

Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 19, 1832.

Mesers, W. V. Alexander & Co., New-York City.

Gentlement—I have already sold of your valuable medicine, "Mortimore's Rheumatic Compound and Blood Purification," One Hundred and Tweive bottles. This may seem to be a small amount, but considering the price, (Soper bottle) and that scarcely any publicity has been given of my having it, I think it speaks well for its virtues. The sales are now very rapidly increasing, and I think in all cases where it is used, it gives entire satisfaction. In fact, I have never known a remedy for the complaint—themmatism, in which I had seed entire confidence, end which has given such universal satisfaction where used.

Years, very truly.

O. H. P. Champlin.

All orders for this medicine promptly attended to. See advertisement of the proprietors in this paper. Their extensive business in filling orders from the afflicted, in every State of the Union, shows the great value of this specific for Rheumatism is all its forms.

18 Neuralgia, Tie Doloreux, Rheumatism, and the thousand other complaints incident to the nerves, weakness, &c., instantly relieved and permanently cared by WATT'S Nervous Antidote. §1 per bettle, six bottles \$5. Depor No. 102 Nesser-st., one door from Ann. new building.

GAS rs. LIGHT .- No one doubts the importance of light. It brings into existence all the beauties of Nature, and tyli the mind is invited from those dark and superstitions impressions to the brightness of the mon-day sun. An accomplished intellect must have light. If it is obtained from one of those this Fixtures tound at the great manufacturing depth of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 372 Breadway, it will be light and Seanty combined.

INVALUABLE DISCOVERY .- The inventor of My Arvania. White the work of the right to his great remedy, the proprietors, Mesars, Kino & Co., beginned to offer it to the American public as the best remedy for worms ever offered. It has been tried in all parts of the country, and in cases which had defied the exertions of the best physical the most appropriate cancers. and in cases which had defined the exercious of the best phys-sicians, and never without the most complete success. We caution parents against delay. If your children exhibit symp-toms of being troubled with worms, lose not a moment, but at once purchase a bottle of M'Lane's Vernifuge, and thus ave them pair, and perhaps their lives. These Pills are for asle in New-York, wholesale and re-tail, by C. V. Citcheser & Co. No. SI Barclay-st. and Soyd & Paol, No. 40 Courtlandi-st. Sold also by all the principal durants.

Ly SEWING MACHINES Working with two

codes are offered for sale, and called cheap—but can they e used to advantage! Did stry one over see a Coat of Vest sade, or Shoe hired, or any other profitable work done by ne of them? No, not ever will. Machines which will do II kinds of work, from a lines shirt besons to a sale leather nee, and do I perfectly, are sold by I. M. Singer & Co. DIAMOND WATCH FOR SALE. - A magnificent

Diamond Watch for sale, at a bargain large and splendid stores, entirely covering the back, by \$2,500.

Diamond Rind from \$10 to \$300 each.
Diamond Pins from \$10 to \$300 each.
Diamond Crosses from 200 to 100 each.
Diamond Ear-Rings from 150 to 500 pair.

Also, Diamonds, unset all pure white first water stones.
The subscriber is selling the above at much loss than the uses prices. Geo. C. Allers, No. 11 Wall-st, ap stales.

The Daguerreotype of Daniel Web tor from which was engraved the Portrait published in the Di-lery of Illustrious Americans, may be seen at Baapy's Na-tional Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Fulton-et.

The Crayon Daguerreotype is the most exquisitely beautiful thing ever produced by art, and is almired by all who see it. It is taken only by Roor, at his sple indid Galleries, No. 353 Broadway. Call and see it, and also the prize Medal which it drew this year.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1852.

See third page for some interesting items.

The mails of the Hermann, which arrived last evening from Southampton, bring us an abundance of interesting matter. The articles of the leading London journals on Mr. Webster will be read with attention. It will be seen that they do not adopt the laudatory terms so freely bestowed upon the eminent deceased by most of his biographers in this country. Our readers will judge how far the occasional blunders of these English writers as to matters of fact and their prejudices as Englishmen affect their judgment of the Yankee Statesman, and how far their estimate of his abilities and career is just and true. The documents relating to the new French Empire also merit a reading. We give them at length, in order that the American public may miss none of the points in this great humbug.

At a late hour this morning we received four days later news from Europe, per America at Halifax. We give the main points of the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament, as received by telegraph. In regard to the Fishing question, she hopes all causes of complaint will be settled in such a manner that a mutual beneficial extension and improvement of British intercourse with the "Great Republic" may result. Section eleventh of the speech certainly, though vaguely, hints at a renewal of the policy of protection.

A dispatch from Trieste announces the departure of the English troops from Rangoon for Prome, and the probable termination of the war in that quarter, together with the annexation of the country to the British Possessions. The insurrection in China was still extending.

The Government severely consures the conduct of Passed-Midshipman Davenport at Havana, and he has been removed from the Crescent City and ordered to the Vincennes.

Ly A meeting was held in Albany yesterday. to take steps toward the construction of a Railroad direct from that city to Plattsburgh.

Thursday next has been appointed by the New-Hampshire Legislature for the choice of a U. S. Senator, in place of John P. Hale.

FOR THE ENFRANCHISED.

The following sums were paid into The Tribune office yesterday for the benefit of the late slaves of Mr. and Mrs. Lemmon, emancipated by the act of the owners in bringing them into a Free State : John Jaques...... 83 00 Cosh 1 00

Hyde 1 00 X. Y.Z 2	3
Jan. Patten 0 25 S. N 1	n
F 0 50 H. W 1	0
J. L. G 1 00 Jones 0	5
J. W. S 0 25 A. C 1	-04
Freedom 1 00 T. S. H 4	0.
Friend 0 25 Cash 1	()
G. P. P 3 00 J. W. H 5	n
J. W. L. 1 00 Jacot, Courvoisier & Co 3	0
A Full-Elooded Yankee 10 00 W. R. Powell 1	0
Cash 1 00 W. H. B 1	0
F. B. C 1 05 C. H 1	0
H. & T. S. Root 1 00 Robert Bowne 10	
J. T. Sunger 5 00 C. E 19	
8. S 1 00 C. B. D 10	
Links and a second contract of the second of	
	D
G. R. R 10 00 J. S. S 1	0
Mrs. Trimbie 5 00 G. G. S 1	0
Mrs. Marshall 1 00 P. O'D 1	01
J. A. C. G 20 00 Lemnal Smith 10	
G. B 10 00 J. L 10	
Cash 2 00 Horsce Greeley 20	
R. J. Dodge	0

Besides the above, we know that at least one subscription paper was extensively circulated and considerable sums obtained on it, which will probably be handed in to-day. We are confident that at least \$500 will be made by dark to-night, in season for a Thanksgiving present; and we hope all who still mean to give, however little, will do so by 5 o'clock this day. We will thank the late slaves to send at 6 o'clock some one fully authorized to receive their money and distribute it fairly among them or use it for their common benefit as they shall think best.

-Several of the notes enclosing \$5s. \$10s. &c., acknowledged above are peculiarly pungent, and would be widely read with interest : but our inveterate fertility to 'agitation' and our intense devotion to 'the compromises of the Constitution,' will prevent our publishing them-at least to-day.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

It is now some months since the public mind was electrified by the tidings that T. F. MEAGHER, the youngest of the gallant band who lost their liberty in 1848 by an effort to give Independence to Ireland, had escaped from his life-imprisonment in Australia-tidings soon gratefully confirmed by his presence in

Mr. MEAGUER's bearing on his arrival and subsequently has emphatically confirmed the good opinion of his admirers and added largely to their number. Peremptorily refusing a Public Dinner or personal honors of any sort, as unjustified by anything he has achieved and as unwisely bestowed on a subordinate representative of an utterly defeated and hopeless cause, he has shunned laudation, shrunk from notoriety, and now consents to appear before a New-York audience only as he consented to lecture in other cities -partly to gratify his numerous friends, and in part that he may be in the way of earning honestly and usefully a livelihood. He has waited until the excitement and effervescence attending his arrival among us has completely passed away, and at length consents to address so many as choose to hear him only when it is certain that those who do so are attracted by no impulse of novelty or mere curiosity. His hearers will not be drawn from any one class or race, but from the great mass of our ci-

We confess a personal anxiety that Mr. Measher's Lecture to-morrow evening shall

Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassar-et., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-et., Boston mense hall, in which an audience of one or two thousand persons make no show, and the evening (Thanksgiving) is one which will present a thousand countervailing attractions. We urge, then, the free-souled and generous, of whatever creed or clime, to set apart that evening for the Lecture of the young Irish Patriot whose eloquence was the theme of unmingled panegyric in his own land years ago. The world has strangely altered since then-it would seem for the worse-and the hopes which stirred the hearts and warmed the pulses of Millions of the speedy downfall of Mankind's oppressors have not been realized-nay, have been fearfully blasted-and Meagher will stand before us, not the enthusiastic, buoyant, confident young tribune of 1848, but the defeated conspirator-the doomed convict-the exile and prisoner for life, and the fugitive from a penal colony, crossing for the second time the great oceans, a prisoner no more, but an exile for ever from the land of his birth and his ardent love-what an experience for one who is still young! Let us all go and hear him tomorrow evening.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.

At the last session of Congress a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives calling for the official correspondence of the Government in relation to the Island of Cuba and the policy of the United States concerning the same. In July last President Fillmore answered the requisition with copies of documents beginning in November, 1822, and coming down to December, 1848. By some singular chance they have not been smoked out by journalists until yesterday, when The National Intelligencer printed a page of the letters exchanged during the Administration of Mr. Polk between Mr. Secretary Buchanan and Rospulus M. Saunders, then American Ambassador at Madrid. These letters contain the whole story of the offer to buy and the refusal of the Spanish Government to sell the island. The first is by Mr. Buchanan, and reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, No. 21.) DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1848.)
Sir.: By direction of the President, I now ead your
attention to the present condition and future prospects
of Cuba. The late of this island must ever be desply
interesting to the people of the United States. We are
content that it shall continue to be a Colony of Spain.
While is her possession we have nothing to apprehend.
Besides, we are bound to her by the ties of anticat
friendship, and we sincertly desire to render these per-

friendship, and we sincerely desire to render these perpetual.

But we can never consent that this island shall become
a Colony of any other European power. In the possession of Great Britain, or any strong naval Power, it
might prove runous both to our domestic and foreign
commerce, and even endanger the union of the States,
The highest and first duty of every independent nation
is to provide for its own safety; and, acting upon this
principle, we should be compelled to resist the acquisition of Cuba by any power, in maritime State, with all
the means which Providence has placed at our command.

Cuba is almost within sight of the coast of Foreida,
situated between that State and the peninsula of Yacaton, and possessing the deep, capacious, and impregnably
fortified herbor of the Havana. It this island were under
the dominion of Great Britain, she could command both
the inlets to the Gulf of Mexico. She would thus be onshled, in time of war, effectively to block side the mouth
of the Mississippi, and to deprive all the Western States
of this Union, as well as those within the gulf, teeming
as they are with an industrious and enterprising population, of a foreign market for their immense productions.

Ber this is not the worst she could also destroy the con-

of this Union, as well as those within the gulf, teeming as they are with an industrious and enterprising population, of a foreign market for their immense productions. But this is not the worst; she could also destroy the considered by sea between our ports on the gulf and our Atlantic ports, a commerce of nearly as great a value as the whole of our foreign trade. Is there any reason to believe that Great Britain desires to acquire the island of Cuba? We know that it has been her uniform policy, throughout her past history, to seize upon every valuable commercial point throughout the world, whenever circumstances have placed this in her power. And what point so valuable as the island of Cuba?

The United States are the chief commercial rival of Great Britain; our tunnage at the present moment is nearly equal to here, and it will be greater, within a brief period, it nothing should occur to arrest our progress. Of what vast importance would it, then, be to her to obtain the possession of an island from which she could at any time destroy a very large portion both of our foreign and coasting trade? Beside, she well knows that if Cuba were in our possession, her West India islands would be readered comparatively valueless. From the extent and fertility of this island, and from the energy and industry of our people, we should soon be able to supply the markets of the world with tropical productions at a cheaper rate than these could be raised in any of her possessions.

But let me present another view of the subject. If

But let me present another view of the subject. If Cula were amexed to the United States, we should not Chra were amexed to the United states, we should not only be releaved from the apprehensions which we can never cease to feel for our own safety end the security of our commerce, while I shall remain in its present condition, but human foresight cannot anticipate the heneitical consequences which would result to every This can never become a local question. With suita-

This can never become a local question. With suits ble fertification at the Tortugus, and in possession of the strongly fortified harbor of flavana as a naval station of the opposite coast of Cula, we could command the outlet of the Gulf of Mexico, between the peninsula of Florida and that island. This would afford angle security both to the foreign and consting trade of the Western and Southern States, which seek a market to their surface to the Gulf of the peninsular productions through the cortex on the Gulf of the contract of the Gulf of the Culture and States and the Culture the Cul

their surplus productions through the ports on the Gall.

2. Under the Government of the United States, Cube would become the richest and most furfile islant, of the same extent, throughout the world. According to Mosame extent, throughout the world. According to McGregor's C unnervial Regulations and his Commercial Statistics. "In 1830, of the 468-523 calculars of thirty-two English acres of land which compose the whole territory, 38,576 were under sugar, cotice, tobacco, garden and fruit cultivation, and 9,734 in grazing grounds and in unfelled woods, belonging to sugar and coffee estates." It thus appears that in 1830 less than one-twellth of the whole island was under cultivation. The same author says: "We have no accounts of the present extent of cultivation in Cultar, but by comparing the value of expectable produce in 1830 with that of 1842, and by various estimates, we consider it probable that the lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco and gardens may fairly be

cultivation in Cuba; but by comparing the value of exportable produce in 1830 with that of 1842, and by various estimator, we consider it probable that the lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco and gardens may fairly be estimated at 54,000 caballeras, or 1,72,930 acrea." According to this estimate, between one-eighth and one-night only of the whole island was under cultivation in 1842. The surhor proceeds:

"If we compare this extent with the remaining vast area of the fertile solis of Cuba which are still uncultivated, and the produce which the whole island at present yields, it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say that Europe might draw as much coffee and sugar from Cuba slone as the quantity already consumed." Mr. McGregor states the suggregate population of Cuba in the year 1841, to have been only 1,007,634; but from the data which have just been presented, it may fairly be intered that the bland is capable of sustaining in comfort a population of 10,000,000 of inhabitants. Were Cuba a portion of the United States, it would be difficult to estimate the amount of breadstuffs, rice, cutton, and other agricultur I as well as misumacturing and mechanical productions; of lumber, of the produce of our fisheries, and of other productions. This would go on increasing with the increase of its pepulation of the Union would be benefited by the trade.

Desirable, however, as the possession of this Island

creace of the population and the development of its resources, and all portions of the Union would be benefited by the trade.

Desirable, however, as the possession of this Island may be to the United States, we would not require it are copt by the free will of Spain. Any acquisition not sanctioned by fusitice and honor would be too dearly purchased. While such is the determination of the President, it is supposed that the present relations between Cuba and Spain might incline the Spainsh Government to ede the island to the United States, upon the payment of a fair and full consideration. We have received information from sources, both official and unofficial, that meng the Creaks of Cuba there has long exited a deep routed hostility to Spanish dominion. The rerelations which we rapidly succeeding each other throughout the world have inspired the Cubana with an ardent and brespressible desire to achieve their independence, ludged, we are informed by the Consul of the United States at Havana that "there appears every probabability that the island will soon be in a state of civil war. He also states that "efforts are now being made to raise money for that purpose in the United States, and there will be attempt to induce a few of the volumeer recine to now.

ion the revolution.

Ineed scarcely inform you that the Government of the United States has had no agency whetever in exciting the spirit of deaffection among the Cubans. Very far from it. A short time after we received this information from our Consul, I addressed a dispatch to him, of which you will perceive that I have warned him to keep a watchful guard both upon his words and actions, so as to avoid even the least suspicion that he had encouraged the Cubans to rise in insurrection against the Spanish Government. I stated also that the relations between Spain and the United States had long been of the most trendly character, and both homo and day remarked be fully attended. We know he has troops seemed to think was impending. I informed him that it

would certainly become the duty of this Government to use all proper means to prevent any of our volunteer regiments now in Mexico from violating the neutrality of the country by joining in the proposed civil war of the Cubans against Spain. Since the date of my dispatch to him, this duty has been performed.

The Secretary of War, by command of the President, on the day following, June 10.) addressed an order to our Commanding General in Mexico, and also to the officer having charge of the embarkation of our troops at Vera Cruz, (of which I transmit you a copy,) directing each of them to use all proper measures to counteract any such plan, if one should be on foot, and instructing them "to give orders that the transports on which the troops may embark proceed directly to the United States, and in no event to touch at any place in Cuba." The Consul, in his dispatch to me, also stated that, if the revolution is attempted and succeeds, immediate application would be made to the United States for annexation; but he did not seem to think that it would be successful, and probably would not be undertaken without the mid of American troops. To this portion of the dispatch I replied—knowing the ardent desire of the Cubans to be annexed to our Union—that I thought it would not be "difficult to predict that an unsuccessful rising would delay, if it should not defeat, the annexation of the island to the United States," and I assured him that the aid of our volunteer troops could not be obtained. that the aid of our volunteer troops could not be ob

Thus you will perceive with what scrupulous fi lelity we have performed the duties of neutrality and friend-ship toward Spain. It is our anxious hope that a rising may not be attempted in Cuba; but if this should unfor-tunately occur, the Government of the United States will have performed their whole duty toward a friendly power.

Power.

Should the Government of Spain feel disposed to part with the island of Cuba, the question, what should we ofter for it! would then arise, In deciding this question, it would be important to ascertain, 1st. What net revenue it yields at the present moment to the Royal Trensury, after deducting all the expenditure incurred on its account; and, 2d. What net revenue would it yield to the Government of the United States in its present conditions.

the Gevernment of the United States in its present condition?

The first inquiry I have no means of answering with accuracy. McCulloch, in his Gazetner states "that the whole revenues of the island, at an average of the five years enoing with 1837, amounted to \$8,945,581 per year;" and it is stated in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for October, 1845, that the revenue for the year 1844 amounted to \$10,400,228 \$749. Since 1844 we have no information on the subject in the Department upon which reliance can be placed. Mr. Calderon informs me that the Spanish treasury at Madrid have never received from Cuba in any one year a sum exceeding \$2,000,000. In answer to an inquiry, how the remainder of the revenue was expended, he stated that it was appropriated to defray the expense of its Colonial Government, and to pay and support the troops and maintain the vessels of war necessary for its defense and security.

curity.
It will occur to you that if Spain should code Cuba to the United States, she would at once releave herself from a great part, if not the whole, of this civil, military and moval expenditure. In this view of the subject, it would seem that the sum of \$50,000,000 would be an ample pecuniary indemnity to Spain for the loss of the island.

ample pecunisry indemnity to Spain for the loss of the island.

2. What net revenue would it yield to the Government of the United States at the present moment?

In estimating the amount of this revenue, we must mainly rely upon two sources—duties on imports, and the proceeds of the public lands.

Of the average revenue of \$8.945.581 for the five years ending with 1837, McCulloch states that "the maritime duties formed 61 per cent; the internal taxes, 224 per cent; the ecclosisatical deductions, 124 per cent; the personal deductions, 224 per cent; the miscellaneous revenues, 224 per cent; and the casual revenues, 184 per cent. Now, it is manifest that if Cuba were in possession of the United States, the people would be relieved from the greater part if not the whole of these contributions, with the exception of the maritime duties. Bender, a considerable proportion of these maritime duties are levied upon exports which the Constitution of the United States would involve.

But the important inquiry on this branch of the subject is, what amount of duties could we collect in the imports.

This we can accertain for many years, up till 1844 in-

78. (imports. Exports. 371 \$24,700,189.311 \$25,941,783.371 .25,681,408.50 20,774,614.511

Admitting that these imports have increased to twenty-tix millians of dollars since 1844, and estimating the average rate of our duties under the existing tariff at 25 per cent., which the Secretary of the Treasury informs me is correct within a small fraction, the revenue from imports would smount to \$6,300,000; but from this sum must be deducted that portion of it which arises from productions of the United States imported into Cuba. The total value of these during the year ending the 39th Jane, 1846, eccording to the books of our custom-house, was \$4,713,266. Estimating for their increased value at the custom-houses in Cuba, in consequence of resight and other charges, it would approximate the truth to state that one-him of the imports into Cuba consists of American productions. Then, in order to show what revenue we would derive from imports into Cuba, we must deduct one-lifth from \$6,500,000, and the balance remaining, \$5,200,000, would be the amount.

dust one-lifth from \$6,500,000, and the balance remaining, \$5,200,000, would be the amount.

It may be remarked, however, that our acquisition of the baland would doubtless considerably increase the amount multiary and navel expenditures of the United States. But these calculations all refer to Cuba in its present condition. Were it a possession of the United States, its population and industry, and consequently its exports, would rapidly increased imports. Indeed, it is highly probable that during the very first year the duties would amount to a sum not less than \$6,000,000.

In record to the quantity of public lands still remain-

to a sum not less than \$6,000,000.

In regard to the quantity of public lands still remaining in Cube, the Department does not possess accurate information. From all that we have learned, it is believed that the Crown of Spein has already granted by the thing the granter profile of the whole territory of the second resident of the whole territory of the second resident. far the greater portion of the whole territory of the island to individuals. We need not, therefore, calculate upon deriving much revenue from this source. Upon the whole, the President would not hesitate to scipulate the payment of —, in convenient installments, for

a cassion of the Island of Cuba, if it could not be pro-cured for a less aum.

The apprehensions which existed for many years after the origin of this Government, that the extension of our indexel system would ensioner the Union, seem to have pessed every. Experience has proved that this system of confederated Republics, under which the Federal Government has charge of interests common to the whole, while local Governments watch over the con-cerns of the respective States, is capable of almost in-definite extension, with increasing strength. This, how-ever, is always subject to the qualification that the mass of the population must be of our own race, or must over, is aways subject to the quantitation that the mass of the population must be of our own race, or must have been educated in the school of civil and religious liberty. With this qualification, the more we increase, the number of confederated States, the greater will be the strength and security of the Union, because the more dependent for their mutual interests will the sev-eral parts.

several parts.
It is not that of the 418,221 white inhabitants which Cobs cortained in 1841, a very large proportion is of the Spanish race; still, many of our citizens have settled on the island, and some of them are large holders of proporty. Under our Government it would speedily be Americanted, as Louniana has been. Within the boundaries of such a federal system alone can a trade exempt from duties and absolutely free be enjoyed. With the possession of Cuba we should have throughout the Union a free trade on a more extended scale than any which the world has ever witnessed, arousing an energy and activity of trace on a more extenses a case than any which the world has ever witnessed, arousing an energy and activity of competition which would result in a most rapid improve-ment in all that contributes to the welfare and happiness of the burnar race. What State would forego the advan-tages of they vast free trade with all her sisters, and place

but the acquisition of Cuba would greatly strongthen cur bond of union. Its possession would secure to all the States within the Valley of the Mississippi and Guif of Mexico free access to the occur, but this security could only be preserved while the ship building and navigating States of the Atlantic shall furnish a navy navigating States of the Atlantic shall farnish a navy sufficient to keep open the outlets from the gulf to the ocean. Cubs. justly appreciating the advantage of an nexatice, is new ready to rush into our arms. Once ad-uated, she would be entirely dependent for her pros-perity, and evanatiol, she would be entirely dependent for her property, and even existence, upon her connexion with the Union, while the regulfy increasing rade between her and the other States would shed its blessings and its benchts over the whole. Such a state of mutual dependence, resulting from the very nature of thing, the world has never witnessed. This is what will insure the perpetsity of our Union.

With all these considerations in view, the President believes that the crisis has arrived when an effort should be made to nowchase the island of Cuba from Spain, and

believes that the crisis has arrived when an effort should be made to purchase the island of Cuba from Spain, and he has determined to entrust you with the performance of this most delicate and important duty. The attempt should be made, in the first instance, in a confidential conversation with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Af-lant is written offer much results. conversation with the spanish number for Foreign Alains is written ofter might produce an absolute refusal in writing, which would embarrase us hereafter in the acquisition of the island. Besides, from the incessont changes in the dipanish cabinet and policy, our desire to make the purchase might thus be made known in an official form to foreign Governments, and arouse their jeakery and active opposition. Indeed, even if the present Cabinet should think favorably of the proposition to foreign the creatly embarrase in the property of the present Cabinet should think favorably of the propol-tion, they unight be greatly embarrassed by having it placed on record; for in that event it would almost cor-tainly, through some channel, reach the opposition and become the subject of discussion in the Cortes. Such delicate negotiations, at least in their incipient stages, ought always to be conducted in confidential conversa-tion, and with the utmost secresy and dispatch.

At your interview with the Minister for Fereign Af-fairs you might introduce the subject by referring to the present condition of Cuba, and the danger which exists that the population will make an attempt to ac-complish a revolution. This must be well known to the Spanish Government. In order to convince him of the Spanish Government. In order to convince him of the good faith and friend-hip toward Spain with which this Government has acted, you might read to him the first part of my dispatch to General Compbell, and the order issued by the Secretary of War to the Commissaling General in Mexico, and to the officer having charge of the embarkation of our treeps at Vera Cruz. You may then touch delicately upon the danger that Spain may is wrested from her by Great Britain, should a rupture

take place between the two countries arising out of the dismissal of Sir Heary Bulwer, and be restained to per the Spanish debt due to the British bondholders. You might assure him that, while this Government is entirely satisfied that Cuba shall remain under the dominion of Spain, we should in any event resist its acquisition by any other nation.

ly satisfied that Cuba shall remain under the dominion of Spain, we should in any event resist its acquisition by any other nation.

And, finally, you might inform him that, under all these circumstances, the President had arrived at the conclusion that Spain might be willing to transfer the island to the United States for a fair and full consideration. You might cite as a precedent the ceasion of Louisians to this country by Napoleon, under somewhat similar circumstances, when he was at the zenith of his power and glory. I have merely presented these topics in their natural order, and you cun fill up the outline from the information communicated in this dispatch, as as well as from your own knowledge of the subject. Should the Minister for Foreign Affairs lend a favorable car to your proposition, then the question of the consideration to be paid would arise, and you have beon furnished with information in this dispatch which will enable you to discuss that question. In justice to Mr. Calderon, I ought here to observe that while giving me the information before stated, in regard to the net amount of revenue from Cuba which reached Old Spain, he had not then, and has not now, the most remote idea of our intention to make an attempt to purchase the island.

The President would be willing to stipulate for the payment of one hundred millions of dollars. This, however, is the maximum price; and if Spain should be willing to sell, you will use your best efforts to purchase it at a rate as much below that sum as practicable. In case you should be able to conclude a treaty, you may adopt as your model, so far as the same may be applicated, still, if this should be indispensable to the accomplishment of the object, articles similar to them may be retuned.

I transmit you a full power to conclude such a

I transmit you a full power to conclude such a

I transmit you a full power to conclude such a treaty.

You will be careful to make a full and faithful report to this Department of all the conversations and proceedings on this subject between yourself and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Should you succeed in accomplishing the object, you will associate your name with a most important and beneficial measure for the glory and prosperity of your country.

Yours very respectfully, JARES BUCHANAN.
Romailus M. Saunders, Ecq.
P. S.—You will send your dispatches on the subject of this dispatch by a special measure to our Consul at Liverpool, and draw upon the Department for the expense, unless you can transmit them by a trusty person. They may be directed to the President. You may probably have occasion, in relation to this subject, to use the ably have occasion, in relation to this subject, to cipher of the legation. To this Mr. Saunders replies on July 20, ex-

pressing his deep obligations to the President for intrusting to him so important and delicate a mission. He sees difficulties in the way. The Duke of Sotomayor is said to be unfriendly to the United States, though Mr. Saunders doubts it : Gen. Narvaez is hard to get at ; the Queen Mother has great influence, and her interest must incline her to oppose the cession, -she would have to be bribed or indemnified for the lesses it would occasion her. However, he finally concluded to open the matter to Gen. Narvaez, and the following is his account of the interview:

to Gen. Narvaez, and the following is his account of the interview:

Incordingly called at the hour appointed, and opened the conversation by stating the information which had been given by Mr. Campbell relative to the threathed insurection in the Havans; your instructions to our Coraul as to the caution to be used in his words and actions, to avoid even the suspicion of emocuraging the insurgents; and the positive order of the Secrotary of War to Major General Butler to prevent any attempt as the part of the volunteers in their return from Medio from stopping at the Havans. He expressed himself at thankful for the information; as entirely satisfied with the conduct of our Government; and requested me to express muchas grains, many thanks, to the President for his course in the business.

He further said they had their difficulties to control with, both in Cuba and at home; but should always lock with considerec to our great country, from the friesally relations which had so long existed between Spain and the United States.

He requested to be furnished with copies of your answer and of the Secretary's order. I promised to give him a copy of the order to Gen. Butler, and of so much of your letter as referred to the subject; with the understanding that the information given by Mr. Campbell was not to be used in any way to excite prointing that the nformation given by Mr. Campbell was not to be used in any way to excite prointing the the nformation given by Mr. Campbell was not to be used in any way to excite prointing the time about the leanned of Cuba, which, though one of delicacy, was of great importance to us, and I trusted he would receive my communication in the same friendly spirit in which it was made. He replied it would advert to any I continued : "His Excellency was fully aware of the very deep interest which the United States felt in overything connected with the present condition and future prospects of Cuba; the stion, its great importance to our commerce, the calidon of a portion of its population

The recent revolution in France, and the order by its Provisional Government for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the French islands, and the fatal consequences which had followed, had produced great angle by in the United States as to its effects on the Spanish islands. He would doubtless recollect the speech of Lord George Bentinck, at the last session of Parliament on the subject of Spanish bondholders, and of the reply of Lord Falmerston, asserting the right of the British Government to wage war against Spain for the recovery of these debts whenever it might deem it expedient."

His Excellency very emphatically signified his recollection of these speeches. "These circumstances, in connection with the recent suspension of all diplorusifint recourse between the two Governments, had added to the anxiety of the United States as to the condition of Cubs. They had led the President to believe the time had arrived when it was prudent for him to give to the Minister at this Court authority to treat on the subject of Cubs, if it should be the pleasure of her Catholic Majesty to enter into such a negotiation. I had been honored by the President with a special commission for this purpose; a fact which I had been directed to communicate to the Government of her Majesty in confidence, and which, from the respect I entertained toward his Excellency, had induced me to make it known to him."

o him."

He said, in reply, "That he received the information He said, in reply, "That he received the information with pleasure; that while he should consider it as confidential, it might be best that the Mainster of State should be made acquainted with it; that he enjoyed his full confidence, and might be implicitly confided in." I rejoined: "I did not doubt on that score, but had thought, from the nature of the subject, as the Minister of State was just about to enter upon the duties of his office, it was most proper to make the communication to IIIs Excellency."

Here our conference scaled. Here our conference ended. As you will age, I was

Here our conference ended. As you will age, I was somewhat guarded in the latter part of my expressions, and that the blindster was not very explicit in his reply. He evidently was pleased with the communication. He was not only controvers and respectful, but manifested the greatest attention and interest during the whole of the conversation. I deemed it most prudent not to use the word "cession," and am not exactly certain that he understood me as being authorized to treat for the cession, or merely for the security of Cuba. At all events, I did not think it politic, at this stage of the business, to be more explicit or to press the matter further. I have opened the subject, apprized him of my authority, and can be reefter advert to the subject as circumstances may in the I am well satisfied nothing will induce the Spanish Government to part with Cuba but the apprehension of a successful revolution in the island, or the fear of its reizure by England.

The Ambassador also communicates a piece

The Ambassador also communicates a piece of information to the Secretary :

of information to the Secretary:

The Government places a much higher estimate on the revenues of Cuba than you seem to calculate. They piece it at twelve millions of dellars: and, after deducting the expenses of the civil and military, claim for the Treasury as millions. Besides this, the orders or reals on the Treasury, pay to the Nery, and employment to presens who would be entitled to retiring pensions at home, together with the profits from the flour monopoly, make, according to the estimate here, some fifteen or twenty millions amountly. I doubt, therefore, if we have anything to calculate on from a financial new of the question.

If a known wakes the following suggestion:

He also makes the following suggestion:

In Mr. Forsyth's instructions to Mr. Vail, 17th July 1840, No. 2, is to be found the following very strong into guage: "You are authorized to assure the Spanish Gov guage: "You are authorized to assure the Spanish Government that in case of any anapant, from whatever quarter, to wreat from her this portion of her territory, (Cuba,) she may securely depend upon the military and naval resources of the United States so aid her in preserving or recovering it." This assurance was accordingly given by Mr. Vail, and again repeated by Mr. Irving, under his instruction from Mr. Webster. With this guaranty for the safety of the island, the Spanish Government has rested in perfect security. At the time of Mr. Bulwer's dismissal, when the public apprehensied a rupture with England, it was a common remark at the Puerta del Sol—the great theater for political discussion—"that the United States would aid us in the protection of Cuba."

of Cuba."
Low, while I would not formally withdraw this assurance, I suggest the propriety of changing our tone, by saving, "In a wer between Spain and England the United States might feel greatly embarrassed, from her friendly relations with England; that she is not only our ally. whatever we may think of her colonial policy, in the